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Hendrickson and against the others. Some of Mr. Conner's most active supporters were Republican precinct committeemen, and three-fourths of the men supporting Mrs. McKay actively are Republicans. There was no machine about it. The only evidence of party machine was in the Frenzel district, where a large number of the disreputable party hacks were at work for him in the most offensive manner. Men who went to the polls to vote for Mr. Frenzel were so disgusted by the disreputable character of his active workers and the bulldozing of his supporters coming from other districts—one of whom challenged voters—that they voted for his opponent. The Journal can name a dozen of the most respectable Democrats in the district who voted against Mr. Frenzel. But the petulance of the News can be pardoned. It undertook, as Mr. Frenzel's organ, to say who should and who should not be elected, and the people ignored its advice and dictation and elected the men whom the News blacklisted. The schools will go on, however.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAWLESSNESS.

The lawless outbreaks in the coke region of Pennsylvania are disgraceful to a community which makes pretensions to civilization. Violence has ruled for weeks, and there is nothing to indicate that it will soon end. Few ovens are worked, and these only with a few men. The strikers who control are a lawless and brutal element, who are said to compel those who would respect the law to act with them. On the other side, considering their position, nothing good can be said as a rule for those who operate the ovens. Several years ago Henry C. Frick, whose Homestead policy defeated the Republicans in 1892, was the leader in the coke region. He was embroiled with his employees and secured a victory over them by importing the ignorant and vicious element which has been working the coke furnaces ever since. The native and decent element that remained has come under the control of the vicious foreign leaders. The Slav who was eager, ten years ago or more, to take the place of the native or naturalized citizen at lower wages has been organized into a terror. Beyond the reach of reason, the foes of law at home, strangers to any impulse of citizenship—a worse element could not be injected into a locality than that which the Fricks have thrust into the coke region in order that they might have, as they thought, cheap and obedient labor.

It is said that 90 per cent. of the coal miners who have turned a strike into resistance to law are unnaturalized foreigners, and that 93 per cent. of them have never paid a cent toward the support of a government in which they have no more interest than before they came to this country. They have yet to be taught that law must be observed in this country. They regard the officers of the law as enemies. They are fit only for the country in which they were born, where they are held in check by a regular army. But when they are condemned the operators who have put them into their mines to take the places of better men deserve the same condemnation. They get into trouble with their foreign workmen and then invoke the law to protect them. Standing out against all efforts to restore peace and resume work on a fair basis, they invoke the military arm of Pennsylvania and some parts of Ohio to hold their ignorant and vicious element in check.

Popular government should not be subjected to such strains and the people put to such expense. The ignorant and vicious foreign miners who are responsible for most of the violence should be made to obey the laws. Furthermore, if the class of coal operators who have got these men about their mines because they can live on less food and work for less wages than American citizens insist on bringing the conditions about every year or two which lead to these outbreaks, it seems that the State should condemn and take the coal properties in the interests of law and order. Private property is thus taken for public buildings and for railroads. If private property can be taken for forts to defend a country against external foes, why cannot it be taken to put an end to internal turmoil and violence much more inimical to the aims of good government? That the Frick class of operators may fight it out with their imported ruffians every year or two, is it worth while to fill States with disquiet and to interrupt the industry of the whole country?

CHASTENING OF THE COUPON.

A wall so distressing as that indulged in by the Evening News over the result of the school election has not been heard for a long time. Its soul is harrowed to its inmost depths, its tenderest sensibilities are outraged by the defeat of its candidates. Did it not distinctly notify the public of its choice and order the voters to go forth and ratify this selection? Did it not warn the people that if Frenzel was not returned to the board the schools would go to the everlasting bow-wows? And in face of this order and this warning did not the voters calmly and deliberately deposit their ballots for the other man? Was ever anything so astonishing, so calamitous? What is the use of assuming to be dictator if the dictators don't "go"? The wailer says several calamities are involved in the result, but this, undoubtedly, it regards as the greatest. Hence its tears. Wow!

The News should cheer up. Things are really not so bad as they seem. Of course, the truth is demonstrated that its influence is nil, but this is not, as it supposes, a public calamity. When the public undertakes the job, which it does every now and then, it can decide for itself with a great deal of wisdom. And the News is wrong in thinking politics was involved in the matter. Excepting the political influence injected by its favorite, boss Frenzel, that element was entirely absent. In his district the very worst elements of the local Democracy were at work in his interest, headed personally by "Goose" Eden, "Sam" Dinnin, Fred Heler, collectors from all of the several breweries, and others, and the presence of these worthless at this particular polling place furnished the only evidence of "machine politics" to be found in the city. Democrats by the score, and of their own free will, were

seen voting for Republican candidates, and Republicans for Democrats. It is wrong, too, in the supposition that the school system of the city is in danger of collapse because its men were defeated. The five men elected, although not on the visiting list of the News, are all reputable and intelligent citizens, who, there is excellent reason for believing, have no deep-laid and deadly intention of destroying the schools, but mean to do everything possible to further their interests. At all events, it might be well to give them a chance to show their hands and not to cry "wolf" until the wolf is actually in sight. There is room for suspicion that the dark and mysterious calamities the weeping organ predicts are the work of its bruised and gloomy imagination; at least there is hope that if catastrophes impend they may be stayed off till fall. Meanwhile there are some things to be thankful for. The school officers and teachers are going ahead just as usual with their closing exercises of this year and their preparations for reopening in September. The taxpayers are doing their part towards the future maintenance of the school system, and no incendiary or anarchistic manifestations have been made by any holdover or new member of the board since Frenzel's hand was lifted off so unceremoniously. The schools are still safe and may be kept so. Cheer up, esteemed contemporary; wipe those weeping eyes; cease those snuffles; you may be happy yet.

THE GROWTH OF A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The importance of developing diversified industries in agriculture has a striking illustration in the growth of the dairy industry in Wisconsin. Twenty-five years ago there was not a creamery or cheese factory in that State, and the farmers had only cows sufficient for their own use and breeding purposes. Now there are 2,500 creameries and cheese factories in the State, drawing their daily supply of milk from 700,000 cows at the rate of one million gallons a day. This does not include private dairies. The capital invested in dairy lands, herds, creameries and cheese factories is estimated at from \$120,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The State produces over fifty million pounds of butter and thirty-five million pounds of cheese annually, all of which commands a ready market at high prices, and after selling this the farmers and dairymen still have left the skim milk and the whey, which are valuable food for the family and for live stock. The great increase of live stock caused by dairy farming has given rise to new methods of farming and fertilizing the soil, resulting in an increase of more than 100 per cent. in the average wheat yield of the State, while the profits of dairy farming have added very largely to the value of farm lands in the more than thirty counties where it is carried on.

This great industry, like all other domestic industries, has suffered from the business depression caused by the Cleveland panic and the tariff agitation. Creamery statistics show that in January, 1893, the average price paid for milk was \$1.75 per hundred pounds, while in January, 1894, it was \$1.33. The difference increased during each successive month until in April, 1894, the price was 88 cents per hundred pounds as against \$1.47 in April, 1893. This large falling off in the price of milk, attributable directly to the hard times and the diminished purchasing power of the people, shows how closely connected are all domestic industries and how the farmer as well as the manufacturer profits by protection.

A SAMPLE OF POPULIST FICTION.

The Journal frequently receives inquiries from its patrons regarding the "first greenbacks," which, the Populists have declared, were never below par in coin. This assertion, which has been taught by every glitzy-tongued Populist who makes himself a local source of misinformation at every cross roads grocery in the State, is false. There is not even a basis for such a misapprehension. The men who devised and started the story must have known that it is a lie. The regular greenback dates from the issue under the act approved Feb. 25, 1862, until a few months before the resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1, 1875. The first issue was limited to \$150,000,000, was legal tender and at the outset was worth 92 cents. June 11, 1862, a second issue of \$150,000,000 of greenbacks was authorized. Thereafter the value of the greenback in coin fell to 85 cents in July of that year, March 3, 1863, an act providing for the issue of \$150,000,000 more, making \$450,000,000 in all, was passed, whereat the greenback dropped to 66 cents in April of that year. The issue of actual legal tender greenbacks was limited to \$450,000,000 by the law. Other notes, bearing interest, and consequently in the nature of interest-bearing bonds, and subsequently redeemed in larger bonds, were issued or retired. The value of the greenbacks in coin was sustained very largely by the fact that the volume was expressly limited and their redemption in coin was pledged.

The demand note issued under the acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, was limited to an issue of \$50,000,000. These notes were promises to pay "on demand," and they were not legal tender, but were receivable for duties. After the suspension of specie payments the demand note redeemable in coin on demand so embarrassed the treasury that they were redeemed and destroyed. Of the \$50,000,000 issued, more than \$5,000,000 had been redeemed and destroyed by July 1, 1863. They were kept at par, or nearly par, because, when presented at the subtreasury, gold was paid for them on demand. The demand note was a paper money redeemable and redeemed in coin, consequently it was worth as much as coin so long as they were redeemed, which was to the end. At the close of the war \$72.65 of the demand notes were outstanding, and this is the "first greenback" which the cross-roads Populist statesman talks so much about. It was a demand note, not a greenback; it was kept at par because redeemed with coin on demand; it was retired from circulation before the greater part of the legal-tender greenbacks were put in circulation. This is a sample of the falsehoods which give employment to the perpetual-motion tongues of the active element of the calamity party. If the Populist evangelists should meet the fate of

Ananias it would be necessary to have an Ananias small graveyard in every county.

The reader of many papers will find frequently such expressions as the following, taken from the New York Advertiser: At this moment the military forces of nearly a dozen States are in the field trying to suppress disorders. The cost of this in dollars is enormous. In structure and demoralization beyond computation. The great mass of the people is beginning to say, in its heart, "If these owners of mines cannot get along peacefully with their workers, we must find somebody who can; and, if we must look to constantly running riot, let us have a revolution. These properties, then we are the proper owners."

A month ago such a declaration would have called forth a general protest by newspapers which now present it for the candid consideration of readers.

Kate Field's paper advances the opinion that "every magazine reader is in duty bound to read all the advertisements at the head of the publication, as it is the supposition that he will do this which enables him to buy the magazine at less than the cost of its production." There is no hardship in this. Some people even go so far as to say that they find better reading and more entertainment in the advertisements than in the so-called literary departments of these periodicals.

Andrew Carnegie has, it is said, agreed to contribute a large sum with which to establish a giant telescope in Pittsburgh. If he will agree to turn the instrument on his armor plate before it goes out of his hands and discover the holes, he will confer a favor on the government.

If there was ever an election in Indianapolis when party politics cut no figure it was on last Saturday. The political bogey man who is scaring the Evening Courier almost out of its little wits was not on hand that day at all.

If the school elections last Saturday had been conducted on the coupon plan they might have turned out more to the satisfaction of the now unhappy News.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Proper Pride. Mrs. Watts—I should think you would try to find some work—a great, strong man like you. Have you no pride? Hungry Higgins—You bet I have. I'm a heap too proud to work.

Love of Power. "What ever induced Bingley to go into business? His wife has enough money to support the two of them." "It wasn't money he was after. He opened an office so that he could have some place on earth where he would be boss."

A Difference. When proposing to his choice, His weak and wavering voice Was so feeble as to hardly make a sound; But at the game his yell And his "Well! well!" Split the air for nearly seven squares around.

Withering Sarcasm. "What do you make a week?" asked the curious visitor. "Seven dollars," answered the ossified man.

"On the dead, seven?" "That's right. Seven bones." "You're workin' too cheap. You can get more than that on the Indianapolis ball team."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Sunday-school Teacher—What kind of boys go to heaven? Small Boy—Dead ones.

Col. Bill Dalton seems to have at last been caught without an alibi on his person.—Kansas City Journal.

How would it do to have a Wild West Show with Governors Alridge and Waite as the star performers?—New York Tribune.

Were Moses alive the chances are he would not think the mistakes of Ingersoll worth paying any attention to.—Chicago Herald.

These are the salad days of the college graduate. He doesn't know how hard it is to get a job on a street car.—Philadelphia Record.

If Chicago has the threatened coal famine for a few days she may manage to discover why the blue sky is like—New York Journal.

A boy doesn't become a man until he is twenty-one; but we have known a hat to become a man as soon as it was tried on.—Texas Siftings.

The most readable book of this fin de siècle period will be, "What We Know About English Husbands," by Lillian Russell and Mrs. Frank Leslie.—St. Louis Republic.

Baron Hirsch has bought Matchbox, the horse that ran second in the Derby the other day, and expects when it comes to the track to make a strike with him.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Marco Bozaris was the first labor agitator. He was the man who shrieked "Strike, till the last armed foe expires." But he got killed. If we remember rightly he "fell, bleeding, at every vein," not counting the arteries.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A Century Dictionary definition—"Gubernaculum: The posterior trailing flagellum of a sessile lamarina personally given the name."

John Henry Broadbirt is Henry Irving's proper name, and under which he appeared for several years in the early part of his career.

Brother Joseph, who is voluntarily spending his life at Molokai and devoting it to the lepers in that settlement, is Ira P. Dutton, a native of Vermont, who adjudicated war claims in the border States after the civil war for the federal government. He began his services in Molokai under the heroic Damien.

Some of the papers have referred to Gen. Rosser as belonging to the class of military heroes who are invincible in peace and invincible in war. But this is the General's injustice. He was visible in the war, after Custer's and Merritt's cavalry had chased his "Laurel Brigade" for twenty miles in making a dash over what has been expressly called "the roof of the world," they passed over mountains so high that the blood flowed from their eyes and ears. By concealing the fact that they were Russians they were enabled to enter the city of Tashkent, had a perilous journey. Their object was to get a supply of prayer-wheels and books that could be relied upon as genuine. They left home three years ago, and it took them fourteen months of constant traveling to reach the city of Tashkent. In crossing over what has been expressly called "the roof of the world," they passed over mountains so high that the blood flowed from their eyes and ears. By concealing the fact that they were Russians they were enabled to enter the city of Tashkent, had a perilous journey. Their object was to get a supply of prayer-wheels and books that could be relied upon as genuine. They left home three years ago, and it took them fourteen months of constant traveling to reach the city of Tashkent. In crossing over what has been expressly called "the roof of the world," they passed over mountains so high that the blood flowed from their eyes and ears. By concealing the fact that they were Russians they were enabled to enter the city of Tashkent, had a perilous journey. Their object was to get a supply of prayer-wheels and books that could be relied upon as genuine. They left home three years ago, and it took them fourteen months of constant traveling to reach the city of Tashkent. In crossing over what has been expressly called "the roof of the world," they passed over mountains so high that the blood flowed from their eyes and ears. By concealing the fact that they were Russians they were enabled to enter the city of Tashkent, had a perilous journey. Their object was to get a supply of prayer-wheels and books that could be relied upon as genuine. They left home three years ago, and it took them fourteen months of constant traveling to reach the city of Tashkent. In crossing over what has been expressly called "the roof of the world," they passed over mountains so high that the blood flowed from their eyes and ears. By concealing the fact that they were Russians they were enabled to enter the city of Tashkent, had a perilous journey. Their object was to get a supply of prayer-wheels and books that could be relied upon as genuine. They left home three years ago, and it took them fourteen months of constant traveling to reach the city of Tashkent. In crossing over what has been expressly called "the roof of the world," they passed over mountains so high that the blood flowed from their eyes and ears. By concealing the fact that they were Russians they were enabled to enter the city of Tashkent, had a perilous journey. Their object was to get a supply of prayer-wheels and books that could be relied upon as genuine. They left home three years ago, and it took them fourteen months of constant traveling to reach the city of Tashkent. In crossing over what has been expressly called "the roof of the world," they passed over mountains so high that the blood flowed from their eyes and ears. By concealing the fact that they were Russians they were enabled to enter the city of Tashkent, had a perilous journey. Their object was to get a supply of prayer-wheels and books that could be relied upon as genuine. They left home three years ago, and it took them fourteen months of constant traveling to reach the city of Tashkent. In crossing over what has been expressly called "the roof of the world," they passed over mountains so high that the blood flowed from their eyes and ears. By concealing the fact that they were Russians they were enabled to enter the city of Tashkent, had a perilous journey. Their object was to get a supply of prayer-wheels and books that could be relied upon as genuine. They left home three years ago, and it took them fourteen months of constant traveling to reach the city of Tashkent. In crossing over what has been expressly called "the roof of the world," they passed over mountains so high that the blood flowed from their eyes and ears. By concealing the fact that they were Russians they were enabled to enter the city of Tashkent, had a perilous journey. Their object was to get a supply of prayer-wheels and books